

CLASSIFICATION RESTRICTED  
SECURITY INFORMATION  
CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY  
INFORMATION FROM  
FOREIGN DOCUMENTS OR RADIO BROADCASTS

REPORT

CD NO.

STAT

COUNTRY Poland  
SUBJECT Economic - Agriculture, livestock  
Scientific - Medicine, veterinary, organization  
HOW PUBLISHED Monthly periodical  
WHERE PUBLISHED Lublin  
DATE PUBLISHED Apr - Nov 1948  
LANGUAGE Polish

DATE OF INFORMATION 1948

DATE DIST. 7 JAN 53

NO. OF PAGES 4

SUPPLEMENT TO REPORT NO.

THIS DOCUMENT CONTAINS INFORMATION AFFECTING THE NATIONAL DEFENSE OF THE UNITED STATES WITHIN THE MEANING OF ESPIONAGE ACT 50 U.S.C. 31 AND 32, AS AMENDED. ITS TRANSMISSION OR THE REVELATION OF ITS CONTENTS IN ANY MANNER TO AN UNAUTHORIZED PERSON IS PROHIBITED BY LAW. REPRODUCTION OF THIS FORM IS PROHIBITED.

THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

SOURCE Medycyna Weterynaryjna.VETERINARY SERVICE IN POLAND, 1948

[Comment: This report gives basic information on the organization and development of the Polish veterinary service.]

ORGANIZATION AND ADMINISTRATION OF VETERINARY SERVICE -- Medycyna Weterynaryjna, Vol IV, Jul 48

The organization and administration of the veterinary service in Poland is within the framework of the Ministry of Agriculture and Land Reform. The Veterinary Department of the ministry is in charge of the veterinary service. It is headed by a director and comprises four divisions: I. Veterinary Administration, II. Division for Combating Infectious Diseases in Animals, III. Veterinary Hygiene, and IV. Veterinary Therapy.

The Inspector General of the Veterinary Department has general supervision over the professional activities of powiat offices and wojewodstwo boards and over the State Veterinary Institute.

The Division of Veterinary Administration handles the organization of the veterinary service, the budget, matters concerning veterinary autonomy, the veterinary medical practice, training of veterinary personnel, publication and dissemination of veterinary literature, reporting and statistics, formulation of the guiding principles for the State Veterinary Institute in Pulawy, and supervision of its professional activities.

The Division for Combating Infectious Diseases in Animals handles all pertinent matters as defined by the law on combating infectious diseases in animals, veterinary protection of borders, and supervision of the production of veterinary biologicals.

The Division of Veterinary Hygiene supervises the inspection of slaughter animals and meat, is in charge of veterinary conventions, animal statistics and butchering, domestic and export trade in livestock and intermediate products of animal origin, supervises sanitation and veterinary matters in processing plants.

- 1 -

CLASSIFICATION		RESTRICTED		DISTRIBUTION									
STATE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAVY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NSRB											
ARMY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> AIR	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FBI											

RESTRICTED

STAT

The Division of Therapy organizes and supervises the practice of animal therapy, is in charge of animal hygiene, production of medicines, methods for combating epidemic diseases not covered by law, combating parasitic diseases, veterinary protection in breeding animals, insurance, and horseshoeing.

Each wojewodztwo board has an agricultural branch divided into divisions, including the wojewodztwo veterinary division. The wojewodztwo veterinary division headed by the chief consists of three sections: Section for Combating Infectious Diseases in Animals, Section for Veterinary Hygiene, and Section for Veterinary Therapy. The subsection of Veterinary Administration is personally headed by the chief of the division.

The powiat veterinary offices are headed by a powiat veterinarian. The veterinary office is divided into two basic branches: the first, under the powiat veterinarian, comprises the division for combating and preventing infectious diseases in animals and also makes periodic checks of slaughter animals and meat inspections, distribution of animals, distribution and processing of intermediate and end products of animal origin, slaughterhouses, meat markets, cattle drives, stockyards, dairies and cow barns, waste processing enterprises, skinning establishments, and animal burial grounds, and exercises general supervision over the veterinary and auxiliary service in the powiat.

The second branch, under the veterinarian in charge of therapy, includes combating infectious and parasitic diseases not covered by law, and diseases of poultry and fur-bearing animals. The branch is also in charge of organizing, equipping, and supervising the powiat hospital and regional clinic, and training and supervising horseshoers. It takes an interest in breeding licenses and supervises the castrating of unlicensed animals, and disseminates veterinary information. The Ministry plans to station branch veterinarians in charge of therapy in those powiats which have a state hospital.

The powiat is divided into veterinary regions each consisting of two or three villages.

Veterinarians are also employed in scientific research institutes, in social, agricultural, and breeding organizations, and a very small number in private practice.

As of June 1948, Poland had 1,532 veterinarians. In the auxiliary veterinary service there were 212 fumigators, 199 veterinary assistants, 846 slaughter animal and meat inspectors, 231 trichinosis technicians, and 243 unskilled auxiliary personnel. The distribution of veterinarians is most inadequate in the eastern wojewodztwos, and in the wojewodztwos of the recovered territories, especially in Szczecin Wojewodztwo.

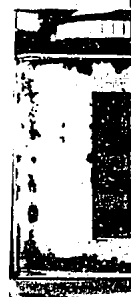
It is the task of the Veterinary Department to plan the placement of veterinary personnel in Poland.

The shortage of veterinarians will be gradually reduced as the trainees in the Veterinary Faculties of the Lublin, Warsaw, and Wroclaw Universities complete their training.

Combating infectious diseases in animals is primarily the responsibility of the state veterinary service. However, the law provides that state veterinarians are to be assisted by all veterinarians in carrying out the program.

To take care of this work properly, the powiat veterinarian must spend at least 20 days in the field. The shortage of motorized transportation is a great drawback.

- 2 -

RESTRICTED

RESTRICTED

STAT

The achievements of the state veterinary service in 1945-1948 include the control of diseases which were most prevalent in the postwar periods, especially the following: hoof and mouth disease, exanthema coiale paralyticum (zaraza stadnicza), scabies in horses, hog plague (pestis suum), chicken plague (pestis avium), and others. In 1948, the malleinizing of horses is to be completed in six wojewodztwos and the remaining wojewodztwos in 1949 which will completely eliminate glanders in horses. From March to 31 May 1948, about 2,400,000 hogs were inoculated against erysipelas by a new method, a nonvirulent erysipelas culture. Mass inoculation of dogs against rabies is now in progress.

Production of the State Veterinary Institute in Pulawy covered the total requirements of the country and facilitated the control of infectious diseases.

One of the most important tasks of the Branch of Veterinary Hygiene is to protect the health of the population by supervising the slaughter of animals and the domestic and foreign trade in animal products.

The aim of the state is to place both inspection and supervision in the hands of veterinarians. Because of the shortage of veterinarians, this function is now performed by inspectors in the smaller inspection circuits. In slaughterhouses, (numbering 60 in Category 1, 146 in Category 2, and 483 in Category 3) official inspection is carried out by veterinarians. At present, the government employs 897 veterinarians as inspectors. Many of these have other duties to perform as well.

To prevent the sale of tainted meat, there is meat inspection in meat sheds, meat markets, meat-processing plants, etc. In 1947, veterinary supervision of slaughter in Poland in slaughterhouses and inspection circuits covered 7,700 horses, 66,451 bulls, 11,155 oxen, 191,531 cows, 122,849 heifers over 3 months, 324,722 calves, 2,777,948 hogs, and 62,382 goats.

The government inspectors of slaughter animals and meat must also assist in combating illegal slaughter. Besides the specific tasks mentioned above, the Division of Veterinary Hygiene is in charge of supervising the sale turnover of livestock to protect the country against infectious diseases in animals and to prevent the bringing in of these diseases from foreign countries. This inspection is made at railroad stations, ports, markets, etc.

The Division of Veterinary Hygiene also makes periodic inspections of slaughterhouses, markets, and waste-processing plants. It trains government inspectors, organizes training courses for veterinarians in the supervision of slaughterhouses. For the processing of carcasses and scrap, there are 75 active plants in various localities.

The Therapy Branch has recently been reorganized to meet the new requirements of agriculture. Before 1939, veterinary medicine was in the hands of private practitioners or local governments, and the number of local hospitals and veterinary clinics was very small and did not meet the actual needs. At present, the Ministry of Agriculture and Land Reform is in charge of organization and development of veterinary hospitals. In 1945-1948, 109 powiat state hospitals, 36 regional hospitals, and 23 clinics were activated, in addition to the 29 local veterinary hospitals, eight clinics, two hospitals of the Związek Samopomocy Chlopskiej (Union of Peasant Self-Help), and two hospitals of the Towarzystwo Opieki nad Zwierzętami (Association for the Protection of Animals). The hospitals handle about 10,000 animals a month.

The state hospitals are adequately supplied with instruments and medicines. The Ministry of Agriculture and Land Reform is planning to have one state hospital and one regional clinic in every powiat.

- 3 -

RESTRICTED

RESTRICTED

STAT

It is expected that in 1948, 32 new state hospitals will be opened, 70 per-cent of which will be in the recovered territories. A number of model black-smith shops and schools for horseshoers are also planned. To prevent sterility in cows and to protect livestock against tuberculosis and other diseases, the ministry has prepared a number of instructions and plans a program this year to combat these diseases.

MASS INOCULATIONS AGAINST SWINE ERYSIPELAS -- Medycyna Weterynaryjna, Vol IV, Nov 48

In 1948, mass inoculation of pigs with Staub's vaccine against swine erysipelas was begun in Poland. The table below gives the result of the inoculations through 1 September 1948:

Wojewodztwo	No of Pigs Inoculated	Incidence of Disease In Inoculated Pigs			No of Dead		
		Within 14 Days	After 14 Days	Percent	Up to 14 Days	After 14 Days	Percent
Bialystok	95,009	248	1513	1.74	70	171	.20
Gdansk	75,018	87	438	.69	51	166	.28
Kielce	94,987	488	483	1.00	230	242	.40
Krakow	77,838	511	2000	3.00	238	1076	1.60
Lublin	153,443	1057	1749	1.10	439	583	.60
Lodz	193,070	824	484	.60	278	174	.20
Olsztyn	40,548	88	561	1.50	60	162	.50
Pomorze	178,559	537	1629	1.20	259	558	.40
Poznan	356,981	1744	5305	1.90	578	1201	.49
Rzeszow	34,731	80	540	1.70	25	181	.50
Szczecin	105,663	219	479	.60	68	161	.20
Slask -							
Dabrowa	131,764	432	1506	1.40	157	419	.40
Warsaw	249,463	885	2433	1.30	371	679	.40
Wroclaw	114,364	544	1522	1.80	170	74	.20
	1,901,438	7,744	20,642	1.40	2994	5847	.40

DISTRIBUTION OF VETERINARIANS -- Medycyna Weterynaryjna, Vol IV, Apr 48

Statistics for 1947 show that for the 2,760,000 farms on Poland's total land area of 310,112 square kilometers there were 1,730,000 horses, 3,910,000 head of cattle, 1,500,000 head of sheep and goats, and over 3 million pigs.

Of the 1,400 veterinarians in Poland, about 1,000 work as local veterinarians. This shows that one veterinarian serves 2,760 farms and looks after 1,730 horses, 3,910 head of cattle, 1,500 sheep and goats, and over 3,000 pigs. Thus, over 10,000 animals over an area of over 300 square kilometers are served by one veterinarian.

- E N D -

- 4 -

RESTRICTED